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The whole stock, embracing every variety of Dolls, Tovs Games, &c., &c., at Bogges's Extensive Fincy Bazen, No. 49: Broadway, is to be sold off this mouth, at less prices than every offered in this city. H. S. Rouens, No. 499 Hr adway. WIGS---HAIR-DYE --- WIGS, --- BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Topeks have improvements peoult to their house. They are calebrated all over the world for the gracoful beauty eace and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. Twe every rivate rooms for applying his famous Dvs. Sold at the constant, No. 233 Broadway.

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Persons shout purchasing Prayers or Melodeons for the lostings, are invited to call and examine the superior assertant of

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at the watercome of the subscribers, which they confidently
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- The best of all holiday sifts is one of Singers's latest improved Sowing Machines, which is capable of carning for its owner \$41,000 a year. All who base femair, ristures of frenchs in medy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and confortable support.

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Young & JAYNE, No. 564 Broadway, corner Franklin et. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Among the many holiday ghis to su aged friend or to one whose hair is falling off or turning presentirely gray, we know of nothing more acceptable than a lew hottle of Prof. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE, to be found at No. 312 Broadway.

Diamond Rings and Pins, Juveriny and Silver Ware for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. Allias, Importer of Watches and Jewsiry, No. II Wall-st, second floor, near Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-CON-HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND virilent diseases that have hitherto defied the physician's skill, yield to these invitedble resuscitators of health and organic vigor. Sold at the manufactories. No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 241

ARTIFICIAL LEGS-PALMER'S PATENT. At No. 578 Bacatway, New-York; No. 576 Cheatuate Philadelphia; Springfield, Mass.—The Rest and Only Rel. Link Links Evys invested and in use, in America and Europ as alpidged by the Scientific Jurors at the World's Fairs London and New-York; also by all the Scientific Institut and first Surgeons in America. Passphiets sent gravis.

## IOWA FOR FREE KANSAS.

The following joint resolutions have been passed by The following joint resolutions have been passed by the lower House of the Iowa Legislature:

1172-128, Under the Constitution of the United States, Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, and believing that the peaks, welfate and noner of the country inpositously require that our national domain shall be preserved free, for free homes and for free men; and believing it to have been the policy of our forefathers, dictated by reason and exalted patriotism, to prohibit the extension of Slavery and make Freedom the law of our national progress; therefore, be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that we are unqualifiedly opposed to the farther extension of Slavery within the jurisdiction, or by the sanction of the General Government, and insist that Congress shall exert all Constitutional power to pre-

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instruct. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to exect their influence and vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, and to oppose its admission with a Constitution establishing or tolerating Stavery.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA -- We find The Richmond Enquirer the full official vote of Vi ginia in the late Presidential election. Taking the highest candidate on each electoral ticket, the vote stands as follows:

Buchenan 90,352 Fremont.
Fillmore 60,132 Scattering. 

At the Gubernsonial election last year the vote Wise, Democrat. 83,421
Flourney, Know-Nothing. 73,244

The Propier, Mr. Heinzen's spirited weeky paper this he the reason the leading journals here don make more account of Capt. Fayescex, the fillbuster toyal hero of Nicaragus, is that he is a European. Taisa mistake. Captain Fayssoux is a native of one of the

Discension of Cronwell.—A writer in The Ohio Statesman says, that the direct descendants of Oliver Cromwell, of British fame, are now residing in Clay County, Indiana, and are farmers of intelligence, who carefully keep up the name of Oliver among them.

An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paragusy, in place of the

## New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. We asserve is intended for insertion must be authoritized by abname and address of the writer—not necessarily for public tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in seeding us remittances, frequently omk to me tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. Subscribers to Tun Tunuum wishing their Poet-Office as dress changed, should in all cases give their present Port Office as and State, and teatify which edition, whother Duily, Sun Weekly, or Weekly; and cale nuberribers should give into subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

We shall not be able to issue THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC until about January 5, owing to the necessity of replacing some of our tables of Election Returns by others later and more complete We believe this Almanac will give follor and better Returns than were ever before published so soon after a Presidentia Election. Its lists of Members of Congress, present and pros. pective, synopsis of the acts of this Congress at its first session account of the long contest for Speaker, chronology of events in Kaness narrative (of Walker's doings and (almost) undoing in Nicaragus, with the full [text of Thomas Jefferson's original Ordinance for the Government of the Federal Territories, &c. render this a most valuable handbook for the politician student of history. Orders inclosing cash will be filled in the order of their reception. See advertisement in another column

No TRIBUNE will be printed to morrow (Friday) morning. Our Evening Editions are omitted today, but will be issued at the regular hours on Fri-

The weather vesterday was warm and slightly stormy. Snow fell enough to whiten the ground, and at midnight it was an even chance whether this morning would be fair or foul.

Mayor Wood gave his blessing last night to the expiring Common Council of 1856, in the shape of two vetoes; the first, of the Annual Tax bill, and the second, of the survey of a new grade for Pearl

Our cattle market report shows a somewhat smaller number than the average of the year just closed, but about an average of corresponding weeks last Winter and certainly enough to meet the demand, at the present prices, which are equivalent to 11 or 114 cents a pound for the meat of first quality beeves, and so down to 10 cents for any fair market retailing beef. There is a prevailing belief that first-class bullocks will advance in price after the bolidays.

Further details of the alleged Negro Insurrection in Kentucky and Tennessee reach us through the Louisville papers. Nearly all the negroes hung thus far, it seems, were preachers.

Anxiety regarding the Hermann has been relieved by the arrival of the Fulton. The former s camer, it appears, was compelled to put back to Southampton, from an accident to her machinery, and the latter accordingly fetches her passengers and mails. The particulars of the matter will be found under the appropriate head. The dates so brought are to the 17th December. The cargo of the Fulton is very large. The Nusgara and the Washington had arrived out.

The political intelligence of Europe is without novelty, saving a tempestuous dispute between Spain and Prossin. The India mail brings news of the proclamation of was against Person, Parismert is to meet on the 3d of February. The Coagress at Paris was to meet between the 20th and 25th of December The Queen had visited the old arctic ship Resolute, recovered by an American whaling ship, and presented to the British nation by Corgress-Capt. Hartstene of our navy baving command of her to England. The English funds were steady; railway shares slightly declined; corn market dull, with a downward tendency; cotton

was firmer, but prices as before. It has for centuries been the custom of civilized tions for the future-to a just estimate of what we have already gained or 'ost, and to a recognition of the duties which are still before us. This custom is peculiarly beneficial to the individual; for upon this anniversary, when he feels that life, with its continually fleeting opportunities, is slipping away from him, how can he avoid that close and critical reif-communion which is too delicate for speech. and is most eloquent in its stera silence ! We feel that we should be coarsely trespassing upon the especialty of private joy, and especially of private somow, were we to obtrude this morning backuesed advice or stale and threadbare moralities. At such an hoar, human resolution is only valuable as it is spontaneous and self-suggested. Amid all the fluctuations of earthly affairs, and whether peace is blessing or war is torturing the nations; whatever follies the stolidity of man may be exhibiting, or however widely his inhumanity to his fellow may be diffusing an epidemic of unhappiness, it must be c'ear to every thoughtful mind that the surest se tenity is to be found in that individual integrity which is independent of outward circumstances, and which kings can neither give nor take away. And we do think it not an inappropriate suggestion that, while the New Year dawns upon so much human suffering, and while we are compelled to record the persistency of wrong and the triumph of injustice, we are yet sustained by the wisest philosophy in pointing out to every reader how the pleasure which must inevitably result from a rational self-culture is within his reach. The times do especially demand individual men of character. Never has there been a period in the world's history when so much was to be gained by private virtie, or when honesty of purpose was so emphatically its own exceeding great reward. But, with bese palpable reflections, our duty as public journalists ceases in that direction, and we turn to a consideration of affairs which are more legitimately within our province.

In estimating the events of the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six, we pause first to ask what they have accomplished for human progress, and for that happiness which we believe must be the result of progress. As time flies onward, it has been the firm belief of the race, that the years witnessed the disappearance of much that was old and unworthy, and the establishment of much that was new and honorable. Certainly, we may in the first place congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the cencusion of the year finds a war, too, concluded, which was terrible in its carnage and its grossly wasteful expenditure. It is something to exchange he roar of batteries even for the faise and hypocritical mouthings of diplomacy. Wat is so utterly silly that peace upon any terms, and for a period never so short, is an infinite blessing. "Gentlemen," said a distinguished English general, upoq

a feetive occasion, "it must be confessed that ours is a damnable profession." We thank God, then, for peace; that foreign steamers no longer approach our shores bringing tidings of wholesale batchery. and that European intelligence no longer causes our columns to reck like the shambles. Yet we should at the same time be false to our duty, did we fail to suggest that peace is only to be perpetuated by the wisdom of rulers, and that its continuance can only be secured by fidelity to justice. While Par's Conferences are going on-while there is no end of controversy about Bessarabia-while morning newspapers are frothing of the intentions of Emperor and of Czar, of Louis the Little, of Sardinia and of Austria, it may be considered certain that Europe s reposing upon a volcano, and that nothing can save it from a purgation of fire and of blood, save a remission of the absolutist theories which are now crushing it. Pile treaty, if you will, upon treaty; plot and p'an at pleasure; bargain and agree, and bargain and agree again. You will find in the end that the human race will not suffer itself to be made forever the plaything of kings. Everywhere there are signs of change. Louis Napoleon still occupies a throne won and kept by means unworthy of a highwayman; but who does not see, in the financial troubles which begin to environ him, the end of a career stained by so many vices, and so full of treachery and falsehood? Already the storm is whispering in Italy. Largethoughted Germany will not be slow in responding. As we remember history, revolutions seem to be precipitated; and we forget that it is only by slow degrees that they reach a culminating point. Men foresaw the French Revolution for more than a quarter of a century; and he must be blind indeed who fieds in the present condition of Europe no portent of change, and of a change benencial to so

To-day we especially remember how human affairs continually ferment, and how seldom they come to a conclusion and may be considered finished. And we feel this to be particularly true in regard to the great controversy which has agitated and is still agitating the United States of America, and which has been so important as to attract the attention and excite the sympathies of the world Upon that memorable Twentieth of May, when Mr. Charles Summer pronounced his most magnificent oration on Kansas, and the astion was roused by the finest parliamentary denunciations since those of Burke, the distinguished Senato remarked in conclusion that the controversy would "soon be transferred from Congress to a "broader stage"-"to the people, then upon the 'eve of exercising the elective franchise." We have appealed against nameless crimes and unspeakable injustice to "the multitudinous might" of the ballot-box, and the response has not been such as to gratify the benevolent and hopeful heart. With a strange fatuity, the people of this country, professing to be governed by liberal principles, and, in fact, devoted to a theoretical democracy, have endured an absolutism which might have originated in the brain of Mr. Pitt and have been carried into practice by a Sidmouth or a Castlereagh. No Administration ever departed so widely from the principles of the American Constitution as that of Franklin Pierce. He has been the great Republican Bomba. We have had during the year which is now closed an espionage and a military despotism which would have been considered the hight of policy by Metternich and the grossest wrong by our own Jefferson. It seems incredible that the Demceratic parry should swing so far from its principles, or a party which had its origin in a desire to protect freedom of thought should tinally sink into the support of the worst tyranny.

But, after all, there is sause for cheerfulness in out review of the year. We have failed, it is true; but we have failed under circumstances which the reflective cannot but regard as the happiest auspices. If we have been beaten, we have still maintained the battle gallantly. We have, more emphatically than ever before, avowed our intention, in spite of quietists and of alarmists, of felse conservatives and of timid toad enters, of discussing the question of Slavery. Great States have spoken for Freeman to devote the first moments of a New Year to | dcm. Large masses of earnest men have uttered reflection-to a review of the past, and to resolu- their protest sgainst Slavery. We still uphold the contains in itself the elements of its own overthrow. As we write, men hope much for Kansas from the new Administration. Certainly, we shall be glad to find it forced into a path less tortuous, and into a colicy less besotted, than those which we have been compelled to witness. But upon this occasion we desire to record our settled conviction that the Slavery question is not to be adjusted by temporizing, and that no course which does not look to the ultimate extinction of the falsest and foolishest institution of modern society. can be considered the right one. God forbid that we should print a single syllable calculated to provoke violence, or necessarily to endanger the perpetuity of the Federal Government. But how can we be blind to the evils which threaten us? How can we cry peace when there is no peace? How could we answer it to Heaven and our own conscience, if we were to disregard the plainest dictates of the simplest political philosophy, the mesgerest axioms of the vulgarest political economy, if we were to talk of a thing as sound which we know to be rotten, of a thing as just which we know to be the least defensible of wrongs, of a chest, a shame and a delusion, as semething to be nursed, cared for tenderly, and perpetuated? We will not thus stultify ourselves. And certainly the character of the opposition, which dur og the last year we have encountered, has not tended to preserve in us any delicate equanimity. The last has been a year of unusual violence in public affairs. The supporters of Slavery have resorted to expedients which are not for a single moment to be tolerated. We must remember that upon the twenty-second of last May a Senator of the United States, for words spoken in debate, was cruelly beaten; nor can we forget how that dastardly deed was aggravated - how those concerned in it showed themselves wanting in grace to be ashamed of it. Such arguments have never satisfied freemen, and probably never will; and, if they have given to our controversies an unusual bitterness, the censure must fall where it is most decidedly due.

We must not conclude, however, without an expression of hope for the future. We have faith in kuman progress. Unquestionably, we are upon the eve of great events. Doubtless, the United States are destined to play no mean part in the drama to day commenced. It is not impossible that the year before us may witness the settlement of the Cuban question, of the Central American question, of many questions which are now agitating the nations. Let us trust in spi'e of the past, that this country may, in the controversies before it, show that regard for right and for honesty which no nation can with impusity forget. Let us trust that we may not be altegether false to our great mission. Let

us hope that, placed by Providence in the van of human culture, we may not be found wanting in the battle waged for right and for the truth.

When the intention of Huntington's counsel to out his defense on the ground of insanity was first announced, it produced a good deal of alarm in the public mind-an a arm which found expression, as s na ural in such cases, in the columns of several ity newspapers. The result of the trial must, we think, satisfy the public that there is less danger than had been supposed that this plea can be successfully abused as a means of escaping the legal punishment of swindling. Nevertheless, considering the character of the medical testimony given on the trial, and of many of the authorities cited for the defense, it would seem very desirable that the proceedings in cases where insanity is set up should be put upon a ground somewhat different from that opon which they stand at present.

There is a statute of this State, and a very just and reasonable one, which provides for a separate and prei meary investigation of the plea of instnity, whenever the prisoner chooses to avail himself of it. We see no reason whatever why this method of procedure should not be made imperative in all cases. The question of same or not is difficult enough, especially considering the new views on the subject of insanity now current with the medical profession, to tax the whole energies of a court and jury, without being mixed up with all the other questions of fact and law which r rise in an ordinary defense on the merits. If the prisoner is really in sane, and en itled to an acquittal on that ground, all the time, labor and expense, often very great, employed in the it was igntion of the charge against him, is just so much time, labor and money thrown away. We conceive, also, that it would be a great safeguard against the abusive employment of this defense, to require it to be made in a special and distinctive proceeding. As long as insanity can be thrown into a defense as a sort of make weight to supply its lightness in other respects, and rather, perhaps, with a view of distracting and confusing the minds of a Jury than with any hope of posi tively convincing them, it will be apt to be used in many cases, in which the counsel would hardly venture upon it were they required to present it by

The experience of this Huntington case serves also to show the necessity of requiring by law that due notice that the defense of insanity is intended should be given to the Government, and that in all medical examinations to be made of the prisoner with a view to testimony to be given on the trial the Government should be a participator. The interest of the Government is just as great as that of the prisoner and his friends to prevent the prisoner from being convicted, if he is actually insane Punishments are prescribed not for madmen but for inals -so all the authorities, from the judge to the turnkey, regard the matter-and there cannot be a doubt that such an arrangement, in all cases of real insanity, would be not less for the interest of the prisoner than for the security of the public. We see not how any objection could be raised to such a require nent, except on the part of those to whom the acquistal of a crimical, not the protection of an insane person, was the object in view. It might indeed be highly proper to require that, in such cases, the person alleged to be insane, should be placed in some pub ic insane asylum for a length of time sufficient to allow a complete investigation to be made of his case. There are undoubtedly many cases of unques tionable insanity which are not obvious to the common observer, cases in which the insanity can only be detected by a careful and somewhat protracted scrutiny. Take this very case of Hantingten's, for instance; if he was insane, his case was his friends and counsel really believed him to be an insare man, they have managed his case in a most nefficient, if rot in a most careless and crael

Here, indeed, a matter arises which extends far beyond this case and all other criminal cases, and which every man and every woman, without any great stretch of imagination may at once bring home to themselves. Insanity is a disease, a physical disperson is liable to this disease, so every person is liable to be charged with it, though he or she has not got it. It is no unusual thing that friends and relatives, dissatisfied at the way in which a man spends his money, and generally manages his personal and domestic affairs, or desirous for other reasons to have him or her out of the way, would like very well to send him or her to a mad house. How many men are there in this city whose career if gone into with minute accuracy, would wish quite as many indications of iosanity as were submitted to the consideration of the two medical witnesses in the case of Huntington? Rather let us ask. How many men and women are there in this city, of the age of thirty-five years and upward, whose memory, without being very much tasked, could not summon up a list, not certainly of criminal acts which the law punishes, but rever theless of follies, frivolities, deviations from right reason and the strict rule of rectitude, such as they would by no means like to see arrayed against them in a court of justice and published in the newspapers? And yet, according to the precedent afforded by the case of Huntington, on the strength of tes timony like this, carefully collected, chiefly perhaps from a man's own companions in some hour of over-frankness, and backed up by the opinion of two medical gentlemen who had seen him once or twice for half an hour or so, there is not a man or woman among us who might not be put in danger of being sent to a mad-house.

It is plain that there are medical gentlemen among us-men, too, of great eminence in their profession -from whom a visit under such circumstances might be attended with most manifest danger. A man might behave in their presence with perfect decorum and proprie'y; he might answer all their questions in a civil and rational manner; but if, being of a nervous temperament and dyspepti: habits-and they having been told beforehand, truly or falsely, of some very strange conduct on his part -if he should happen to mention to his med cal visitors that he did not sleep well of nights; that he had anxious, unpleasant dreams, headache and constipation-symptoms rather apt to go together, and not very unusual; and if, being a man of great secretiveness, and also, perhaps, viewing things somewhat differently from bemselves in talking upon subjects which, howver painful, had yet become familiar to his contemplation, he did not evince to entire strangers all the emotion which another man might-there are, it appears, eminent medical men in the city who, upon the strength of observations like these, would be willing to come into court and aid in sending many of us to an ineane asylum. Certainly, in this state of scientific opinion among the doctors, some metely in criminal, but in civil cases also. No jury, as it seems to us, ought to be left at liberty to pronounce anybody insane on the strength of such medical testimony as that given in the Hunt-

ington trial. The British public are beginning to show sympms of a new access of the Aratic fever. For some time after the melancholy discoveries of Dr. Ray had seemed to set the seal of certainty on the icy sepulchre of poor Franklin and his companions, the feeling prevailed that life enough had been sacrificed for the satisfaction of general curiosity and the solution of the problems of geography, and that those dreary wastes should now be left forever to the white bears, the walruses and the Esquimaux. But, as the first depression of heart passed away, the adventurous spirit has revived, and earnest eyes are turned again toward those mysterious regions, "where Winter barricades the realms of Frest," curious to pry into the secrets of those inaccessible recesses of Nature. And we do not marvel at it. There is something that takes a sirgularly strong hold upon the imagination in the glocmy and desolate sublimity of those Northern scenes, and in the trismphs of buman skill and endurance which they have witnessed.

Since its revival, however, the passion for Arctic research is very moderate in its tone and reasonable in its demands. It does not propose a fresh attempt to grasp the pole of the earth's axis, but merely to look once more after the lost mariners of the Erebus and Terror, if haply any of them may yet survive in the snow-huts of the Esquimaux, or at least for some further memorials of their fate. and possibly some precious records of their voyagings. A letter has been addressed to Lord Palmerston, recommending and urging one more such attempt, signed by many eminent persons. Among these we find the names of Dr. Whewell, Dr. Doubeny, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Robert Brown, Sir William J. Hooper and his son, Dr. J. D. Hooper, the Botanists (the latter the Botanist to the Antarctic Expedition), Majendie, Stephenson the Engineer, Rear-Admiral Beechey (the Arctic Explorer, since dead), Col. Sabine, and several beside. It is further stated that absence from England only prevented Sir James Ross, Sir Edward Belcher, Sir Robert McClure, and most of the other surviving officers of former Arctic expeditions, from adding their signatures to the application. The letter expresses the confidence of the signers that the Erebus and Terror, or their remains, are frozen up at no great distance from the spot where Dr. Rae obtained his relies of their unhappy officers and crews. In these ships, should they be discovered, it may be expected that records of great value as to Arctic Geography will be found. As the area to be explored is of a limited extent, the proposed expedition would be open to few of the objections which might to be felt toward one of general discovery. The risk would be but small, and the time necessary for the explorations comparatively short. The objections to any further attempt overland are explained, and a screw steamer i asked for, which could approach the region indicated by several routes, and afford an opportunity for a speedy dispatch of the business.

It seems that notwithstanding it is the general pinion that all the members of the Franklin company are dead, there are still many eminent persons who do not regard this point as settled by any means, and smong them many of the Arctic men Dr. Kane, for example, is unwilling to affirm that some of them may not be yet living among the Escuincux. It seems that our gailant countrymer felt the attraction of Esquimanx society to be so strong that he could hardly tear kimself away from it. Had his outles to his crews permitted him to follow his ir clinations, he would have been glad to betake himself to E quimaux life; and it was his intention to have done so, had he failed of making his happy escape. As it was, it required all his powers, moral and physical, to keep his men from deserting to the Walrus Settlements. They all regarded the coarse life of these people with envy, and he does not doubt that they could have lived in comfort on the resources they would have found there. We must say that these statements which we have been accustomed to consider it, and we should think the moderate expense of such an expedition well bestowed, with so reasonable a possibility of recovering some of the scientific re sults of the long-lost expedition, and still more of rescuing some of those brave men from the fatal charms of Esquimaux Circes; though, to be sure, the chance of meeting with any such, considering the nomadic life of these savages, would not be

great; but it were surely worth the effort. Whatever may be the result of this application we do not believe that the spirit of Arctic discovery is sunk in the watery grave of Franklin. The hu man race, audacious to endure all things, will not be content till it has launched a frail keel unon that ur known ocean, unseen but by a single eye, which heaves around the pole, and plucked out the heart of the last mystery that earth has hearded there. The dampening effect of the fate of the Erebus and Terror on this thirst of research will be but temporary-the rather, when it it is remembered how small a proportion the lost bear to the whole numbers that have enlisted in that icy warfare.

The British Government intend distributing Arc

tic Medals to all the officers and men who have been engaged in that dangerous duty. A reward surely as well earned by courage and conduct as those won on the bloody fie ds of the Peninsu'a or the Crimea. It is suggested that these decorations should also be bestowed on the American officers and men who volunteered on the same service. It is likely that the suggestion will be acted upon, and that the arrival of the Resolute at Portsmouth, the visit of the Queen on board of her, and the kind ness shown to Capt. Hartstene and his officers, at Southampton and elsewhere, as reported in our columns this morning, may be attended by this agreeable compliment. There have not been many of the public acts of this Administration lucky enough to meet with our approbation; but we are cappy to concur cordially with the graceful and aprepriste compliment to England conveyed in the turchase and restoration of the Resolute as a national present. It is one of those rare occasions for an international courtesy which it had been a pity to let effp, and which cannot fail of friendly influence on both parties.

We transfer to our columns this morning, from the Diario de la Marina of Havana, of the 25th ult., a paragraph in which the Alborada, a journal of Villa Clara, in Central Cuba, announces the safety of Senor Eulate and his wife, who were passopers on board the ill fated Lyonnais. According to this account they were picked up with "some other passengers," whose names and number are not given, on Nov. 5, the next day after the wreck, means of precaution ought to be adopted, not by a British vessel, and carried to Jamaica,

whence the news of their oscape has resched Villa Clara, of which place Schor Eula's was formerly Lieutenant-Governor.

Such is the statement of the Alborada; but it is remarkable that such a piece of intelligence should not have reached us from Jamaica by some more direct channel and in greater detail. It must, we suppose, have reached Villa Clara by way of Havana; how, then, could the same vessel which brought the letters referred to by the Alborada have failed to announce the news at Havana ! Or how could we, more than a month later, be without some other account received from Jamaica, either here or at Halifax ' At that place the ship Beauty, arrived last Saturday night from Jamaica, reports having found on her outward voyage, on the 9th of November, a boat of the Lyonnais, containing among other things a cambric handkorchief, with the letters "F. E.," very possibly the initials of Madame Eulate. When the Beauty left Jamaica our dispatch from Halifax does not state; but it is hardly possible that she was not there till after the arrival of the vessel said to have picked up these passengers. Besides, may not her discovery of the empty boat be the foundation for this report cont to Villa Clars of the safety of Mr. Eulate and his

The matter, we are sorry to say, must remain in painful obscurity till we hear sgain from Havana. Possibly, however, a further dispatch from the officers of the Beauty at Halifax may settle it.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1866. Mr. Rusk will decline a seat in the new Cabinet, inless the present programme be changed. He prefers the Senate to any other place except the Presi dendency. The friends of Gov. Floyd are striving for the Treasury; but, as it is assigned to Howell Cobb, he must be content with what offers.

Jefferson Davis and his followers have incited bitter hostility against the resolution passed by the House for Gen. Scott, and will endeavor by technical perversions to prejudice the case before the Senate. Efforts are now making to answer Mr. Clay's inquiry by one-sided representations injurious to the old hero, and affecting his pecuniary relations to the Government. Such attempts will recoil on their authors before the work shall be

Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, wrote by the ast mail that the Postal treaty was progressing satisfactorily, and would soon be concluded. The ridiculous features proposed by Gen. Gadsden are abandened, and a plain reduction, with increased facilities, is adopted.

Negotiations are now pending between the United States, England and France for the reduction of ocean postage to one-half the present rates, and a medification of charges on continental correspondence by British transit. Some of the propositions submitted do not quite meet the views of policy entertained here, since their practical effect would be to give England a monopoly. Unless altered materially it will not be adopted.

The gay season has begun unusually early. Last night two evening parties and two state dinners collected our fashionables. After to-morrow's introduction the White House will be opened for receptions every Friday evening.

Mr. Benton will start on Friday to repeat his lecture at Cambridge and such other places as may invite him.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.
mner is expected to leave Boston for here of

Monday next.
In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Joshua In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Joseph L. Brown, of New-York, was admited to the bar. Case No. 2. Benjamin F. Mowing vs. Alfred S. Guptemus, et al. Case submitted to the Court on rec-ord, and a printed argument by Mr. Washbourne, for

ord, and a princes any antifer and a princes are also are also and a princes are also are also and a princes are also are also and a princes are also are also are also are also a princes are also are also

## THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856. The Missouri Legislature organized permanently yesterday. W. D. McCracker, Democrat, was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and Robert Harrison, Demoratic Whig, Speaker of the House. The Bestonites and Americans fused in opposition to the Democrats. E. C. Davis late Superintendent of Public Schools, has been arrested here for forgeries on various persons and hanking houses, amounting to \$12,000.

> RAILROAD CASUALTY. NEW-HAVES, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

The 7 o'clock train from New-York this morning struck a covered wagon, near Milford, in which were Wm. Kelsey and Gilbert Nettleton, instanly killing Kelrey, and nearly killing Nettleton. Both belonge t in Milford.

FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

FIRE AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Eight stores were totally consumed, together with the entire contents. The stores of Vandervoort & Snyder, dry goods; A. Stoutenborough, dry goods; W. Tunison, dry goods; Mr. Kirk, bakery; a store store adjoining; S. Allen, tobacconist; James Dunn, confectioner; Mrs. Kelly, variety store, and Beam & Taylor, shoes and boots, were considerably damaged by water; also, several other buildings across the street were more or less damaged by tire and water. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO. BUFFALO, Wednerday, Dec. 34, 1856,
The Beacen office, at Akron, Ohio, was burned on
Monday morning, together with Mesars. Beebe & deker's bookstore, Weinere & Co.'s agricultural sone,
and Bowen & Barber's grocery store. Several waying
ing buildings were also greatly injured.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY. The Medical Department of the University of Louis-ville was destroyed by five this morning. The loss is covered by insurance, and enough of the appearance and saved to enable the lectures to be continued in the Lov

FIRE AT MILAN, OHIO The grist mill and saw mill of Mesars, Mesay and Gay, at Milan, Ohio, together with Mesars. Mesay and block factory, were burned yesterday morning. The loss of the former is estimated at from \$12.00 to \$15,000 and that of the latter at \$5,000. No haw mance.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 31 -noon.

The screw steamship Kangarao, from D verpool on the lith instant, is signaled of Capa b land. Her advices are the same as those by the Folion at New-York.

SAILING OF THE SPEAMER CANADA.

Boston, Wednadey, Dec. 31, 1836.

The royal mail steamship Canada sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 12 o'chek to-day, with 11 passongers for the former and 37 for the latter port. Among the passet gets for Halifax was Cyrus W. Fisk, eq., of New York, who goes to New foundhand to make arrangements in connection with the proposed transatlantic telegraphic cable. Mr. Field will return probably in atout two works. The Canada taken out about \$73,636 in specie.